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Zur Terminologie der Mollusken-Skulptur.

Von

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A term for indicating the direction of the sculpture which crosses the whorls in general harmony with the axis of a spiral shell, in contrast with that wich follows the coil, has long been needed. The latter is generally and appropriately termed „*spiral*". The former has been called „*transverse*", meaning transverse to the line of coil, but not transverse to the axis; and *longitudinal*, a term which also has been used as synonymous with spiral. Both of these terms are ambiguous. „*Vertical*" has some. times been used, but when the sculpture in question is sinuous or oblique, it sounds disagreeably like a contradiction in terms. Some years ago J proposed to use the term „*axial*" for this sculpture, though in many cases it does not mathematically coincide with the axis of revolution; yet it seemed appropriate brief and comprehensible. Jf, howewer, anything less liable to miscomprehension and in general more suitable, can be suggested, J shall be glad to adopt it. It should be remembered, in considering the subject, that the axis is not always vertical, and that vertical is an absolute term, vertical sculpture cannot logically be oblique, sinuous or arcuate, while an axis may be either, as, for instance in Streptaxis or some Eulimas. —

For the direction of axial ribbing or other sculpture, which is not strictly parallel to a vertical axis, concise terms are also needed to indicate whether the ribs slant forward from the summit of the whorles at the preceding suture, which migth be called „*protractive*", or backward,

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*) Wir bringen diese in einer Anmerkung in der Bearbeitung der Albatross-Bucciniden (Smithson Miscell. Coll. No. 1727, Quarterly Jssue No. 50 part. 2) hier zum Abdruck, da diese Frage immer noch nicht geklärt ist.

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for which the term „*retractive*" might be used. Ribbing at right angles to the suture would naturally be called „*paraxial*" or vertical, as might be most appropriate to the special case. —

Auch eine Lokalfauna.

In der Hessischen Landes- und Volkskunde von Hessler — einem in allen anderen Teilen sehr gut durchgeführten Werke — finden wir im ersten Bande auch ein Kapitel Pflanzen- und Tierwelt, bearbeitet von Herrn Mittelschullehrer S. Schlitzberger. In demselben wird die Molluskenfauna an zwei Stellen behandelt. S. 207 finden wir (gestützt auf eine Arbeit von Dr. Schwab in der Landwirtschaftlichen Zeitschrift für Kurhessen 1902) aus der Umgegend von Cassel folgende Arten von Schnecken angeführt:

Helix nemoralis, Helix hortensis, Helix pomatia, Limax agrestis, Limnaeus stagnalis, Physa fontinalis, Limax rufus, Limax ater, Helix arbustorum, Helix planorbis, Helix ericetorum, Helix nemorosa, Pupa muscorum.

Seite 228 u. 229 wird die Gesamtfauna von Kurhessen aufgeführt. Es sind:

Limax cristatus, Limax marginalis, Limax cinerosniger, Daudebardia rufa, Daudebardia nivalis, Vitrina diaphana, Hyalina cellaria, Hyalina crystalina, Helix nitens, Helix nitidula, Helix fulva, Helix rotundata, Helix rupestris, Helix aculuta, Helix pulchella, Helix costata, Helix personata, Helix bidentata, Helix sericea, Helix fruticum, Helix strigella, Helix incarnata, Helix carthusiana, Helix lapicida, Helix ericetorum, Helix arbustorum, Helix nemoralis, Helix hortensis, Helix pomatia.

Bulimus radiatus, Bulimus tridens, Bulimus quadridens, Bulimus montanus, Bulimus obscurus.

Achatina lubrica.

Pupa frumentum, Pupa secale, Pupa avenacea, Pupa minutissima, Pupa pusilla, Pupa pygmaea.